FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATIONS TO ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETING DEPART AMMAN

JN100908 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The delegations to the meetings of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council began leaving Amman for home yesterday. The delegations of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Morocco and Qatar have left Amman.

LIBYA'S FOREIGN SECRETARY HOLDS AMMAN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN110621 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki has said that there is an Arab delinquency in responsibility toward fraternal Jordan and that the real Zionist danger threatens not only Jordan but the entire Arab nation.

Dr at-Turayki, who was speaking at a press conference he held this afternoon, added that the Arab nation possesses tremendous human and financial potentials, which can be exploited to change the balance of power in its favor. He added that despite the many positive aspects of Arab cooperation, it has not yet reached the necessary level.

Dr at-Turayki stressed the need to invest Arab funds in Arab development pro[illegible]ts rather than abroad. He also called for a boycott of Egypt in all fields, because it walked out of the Arab ranks. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Amman will adopt resolutions that will achieve the Arab nation's aspirations of unity, liberation and cooperation in all economic and military fields. He added that the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council recently held in Amman achieved many positive economic and political results.

At-Turayki Interview

JN101103 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, has expressed his satisfaction with and support for the joint Syrian-Palestinian working paper that was submitted to the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council in Amman.

In an interview with Syrian television yesterday, Dr at-Turayki said that the Syrian-Palestinian working paper is an extension of the decision of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and is identical to this front's resolutions.

At-Turayki added that this paper is good, since it is high time for us to evaluate the previous stage of our political work in the confrontation with the enemy. At-Turayki stressed the need to tighten the noose around the enemy and to work in all possible ways to isolate the Zionist enemy and the Camp David partners.

Concerning the European initiative, At-Turayki said that this initiative is only an attempt to rescue and provide cover for the Camp David accords, since there is no real development in the European stand on the Arab issue.

At-Turayki stressed the need to decrease oil production and to undertake real political action in applying pressure on imperialist interests, which is in accordance with the joint Syrian-Palestinian working paper.

At-Turayki also stressed the need to withdraw Arab investments, or even a portion of these investments, from the United States and Western Europe.

At-Turayki pointed out that as a result of the firm stand adopted by Syria and the PLO particularly and by the Arabs in general the Camp David partners have failed so far and are in a critical situation. Indeed, he added, these partners are now scheming to bring about a qualitative change in the region, a scheme that is directed particularly against Syria, Lebanon and the Jamahiriyah.

On this point At-Turayki cited the mobilization of the Egyptian troops along the Libyan border, the U.S. interference and military bases and the maneuvers that are being carried out by the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli forces.

At-Turayki also cited the Zionist enemy's provocative practices in occupied Golan and the intensification of its operations against southern Lebanon. At-Turayki pointed out that all of this boils down to an attempt to undermine the steadfastness front and all of the powers rejecting the capitulatory policy, particularly Syria and Libya.

At-Turayki affirmed that the Camp David partners intend to undermine Syria, as it is the strong and firm link in the front of confrontation with the enemy. At-Turayki added: It is impossible for us to accept the attempts that are being made to create problems inside Syria, for if Syria were subjugated and forced to kneel it would mean that the cause is over and that a settlement could thus be easily imposed.

At-Turayki asked: Under these circumstances and while it is confronting the enemy, can Syria carry out any real development? This is impossible, since under such circumstances Syria is forced to spend the greater part of its budget for purposes of defense against the enemy. At-Turayki pointed out that this is also the case where Jordan is concerned.

At-Turayki said [words indistinct] development under the new realities, the U.S.-Israeli Camp David pact, it would have been possible for such a pact to destroy any economic or developmental action in any Arab region.

At-Turayki affirmed the need to consider liberation a priority issue. He pointed out that although development is very important, it still has to be kept within the framework of a military plan.

AMMAN HEALTH MINISTERS MEETING CONCLUDES 10 JULY

JN101412 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The meetings of the health ministers representing the east Mediterranean region's countries were concluded in Amman at noon today. The ministers issued a number of resolutions and recommendations.

One of the resolutions called on those countries which have supported the U.S. decision to refer to the International Court of Justice the issue of transferring the regional office, to reconsider their stands. The conferees decided to entrust the Jordanian Health Ministry with forming a committee to follow up the issue of transferring the regional office and to acquaint the member states with recent developments in the matter.

The conferees also decided to open a special account within the framework of the Arab fund for health development to cover the transfer of the regional office. The conferees also recommended that the relations between the east Mediterranean region's states and the WHO [World Health Organization] be organized. It has been also decided to hold the next meeting in March 1981 in Algiers during the sixth session of the Arab health ministers conference. The conferees addressed a cable of condolences to his majesty the king, the Jordanian Government and the Jordanian people on the death of His Excellency ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf.

DELEGATIONS TO FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ARRIVE IN AMMAN

Iranian Delegation

JN101938 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived in Amman this evening to participate in the emergency conference of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Somali, Algerian Delegations

JN101514 Amman JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 10 July--Somali Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hashim Osman has arrived in Amman at the head of a delegation to participate in the emergency conference of the Islamic foreign ministers which will begin here tomorrow, Friday, to discuss the situation in the occupied Arab land.

Algerian Information and Culture Minister Abdelhamid Mehri, Indonesian Religion Minister Ratu Prawiranegara Alamsyah and Malian Ambassador in Kuwait Youssouf Djire have also arrived for the same purpose.

OMANI OFFICIAL DISCUSSES GULF SECURITY, U.S. RELATIONS

JN101048 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Jul 80 p 11

[Report on "exclusive" interview given by Omani Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Yusuf al-'Alawi to AR-RA'Y in Amman, date not specified]

[Excerpts] Yusuf al-'Alawi, foreign ministry under secretary and member of the Omani delegation to the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference currently meeting in Amman, has called for the coordination of Arab efforts in this conference, in order to come out with positive resolutions. Replying to a question about the Omani Sultanate's position on the Palestine question and the partial and comprehensive settlements currently being aired, Al-'Alawi said: Basically, our position derives from the belief that all efforts must be exerted to achieve a comprehensive peaceful settlement, based on justice and equity. Our position is governed by three principles:

First, the necessity for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967.
Second, the necessity to give the Palestinian Arab people the right of self-determination and all of their legitimate national rights.
Third, the return of "East" Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

Al-'Alawi continued: These three principles govern our policy in supporting any political attempt to achieve a peaceful solution. Our support for the Camp David accords was based on the belief that if it fulfilled these three principles, it would achieve the desired Arab objectives.

However, it has been observed recently that Israel has resorted to obstructing the peace efforts by building Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory and by passing a law in the Knesset that annexes Jerusalem to the Israeli entity and considers unified Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel. In our opinion, these measures violate the Camp David accords. Therefore, we believe that if these measures are not stopped, the Camp David accords will lose their ability to achieve any major Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories or any solution to the core of the conflict. In this case, we would not accept such a development.

Al-'Alawi then spoke about the situation in the gulf area, the military agreement that the Sultanate of Oman recently concluded with the United States and his country's efforts to protect the Strait of Hormuz. He said: The understanding between the Sultanate and the United States falls within the two countries' bilateral framework and concerns the two countries alone. It has not and will not have any negative effect on other parties in the area. The Government of the Sultanate of Oman has no intention whatsoever of giving any bases to or allowing any military presence of the United States or any other power in Omani territory. But at the same time, this should not prevent the establishment of normal relations with the United States. What has taken place falls strictly within the framework of bilateral relations. It is not related to the security of any other state in the region.

Asked about the negative effect on this agreement on gulf security, Al-'Alawi said: In our opinion, there is nothing in this agreement affecting gulf security, because the security of the gulf is primarily the responsibility of its littoral states. Each country in the gulf has established relations with the United States, based on mutual respect and respect for national sovereignty. We do not believe that the cooperation between any state in the gulf and any state outside the gulf threatens the security of the other states in the gulf. The Sultanate of Oman does not intend or desire to jeopardize the gulf area, of which it is a part. On the contrary, the Sultanate of Oman is always striving to preserve the safety and insure the security and stability of the gulf by all possible means.

Asked about any outside danger threatening the gulf and about the source of this danger, Al-'Alawi said: Developments taking place around the gulf, such as the situation in Afghanistan, make us feel this danger. The Soviet invasion there makes us feel the danger of invasion by more powerful states. It has become obvious to us that the Soviet Union, which is close to the Arab region (especially the Arabian Peninsula), has designs outside Soviet boundaries. Thus, as long as the Soviet Union is seeking to expand its influence in the region, we fear that it might also be thinking of dominating the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf, in order to control its oil resources and to force its people to serve the prosperity of the Soviet peoples. Therefore, we believe in the need to take all precautions and to make all arrangements for facing such a danger.

Asked if there is any U.S. threat to the gulf and its security and stability following recent developments in Iran and the abortive U.S. attempt to release the hostages, Al-'Alawi said: Undoubtedly, the United States and the West have strategic interests in the gulf states. However, so far we have not noticed anything in the West's behavior that would indicate a desire to use armed force in establishing its influence on other peoples, as the USSR has done several times, as in Afghanistan recently. If the West does a thing like that, it would then be possible to say that the United States and the Western countries constitute a real threat to the region. U.S. interests are governed by mutual cooperation, based on justice and equality with the countries of the region, which are linked to all Western countries by equal relations. These relations make us believe that the West and the United States do not constitute a threat to the gulf region, because they are normal relations, based on mutual respect and cooperation, and are in accordance with established international norms.

As for relations among the gulf states, Al-'Alawi says that they are good and are no cause for any regional problems that might hamper security and stability. These relations are daily achieving further bilateral and collective cooperation in all fields.

Regarding the PDRY leader's recent visit to Saudi Arabia and the gulf states, the Omani official said: As yet, we don't know the result of this visit, but our comment on it is that if southern Yemen is now inclined toward peaceful coexistence with the countries in the region, this would promote stability in the peninsula and the gulf. We welcome any such step that leads to cooperation and stability and we will give it our complete support.

In regard to Arab mediatory efforts, especially by Kuwait, to improve relations between Muscat and Aden, Al-'Alawi said: It has been agreed, through Arab mediation, to hold a meeting between the Omani and southern Yemeni sides for discussion of means of future cooperation between the two countries. We are still awaiting a date on which to begin this dialogue.

QADDUMI COMMENTS ON MUSKIE REMARKS, EUROPEAN INITIATIVE

LD101359 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 8 Jul 80 p 1

[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM report: "Qaddumi to AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: 'Muskie's Statements Do Not Interest Us and the European Stand Evokes No Satisfaction'']

[Text] Amman--PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi has told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that he will go to New York on 22 July to attend a special UN meeting on the Palestinian issue. He said that he does not pin great hopes on the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference but hopes that the conference will make positive decision in the interest of the Arab nation.

Qaddumi added that the PLO will submit a working paper to the Islamic conference which will be held in Amman on Friday dealing with the various Israeli violations in the occupied Arab territories and Islamic holy places.

He reaffirmed that the PLO does not view the European stand with satisfaction. He called on Europe to recognize the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people and the right of the Palestinian people to establish their own independent state.

Replying to a question about U.S. Secretary of State Muskie's statement that the United States regrets Fatah's statement which will escalate arbitrary actions in Israel, Qaddumi:

"We are not interested in Muskie or any other person." Our aim is to liberate Palestine from the Israeli enemy who occupies the Arab territories. Asked about his expectations with regard to the forthcoming American elections, Qaddumi said: We are not interested in who wins, Carter or Reagan. What concerns us is that the United States take a just and objective view of our cause and halt its continuous support for Israel because the present U.S. attitude is considered hostile to the entire Arab nation and must be confronted with all our force.

He added that Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah will leave for Nabulus on Wednesday and will continue his struggle against the Israeli enemy. He added that doctors will fit Ash-Shak'ah with artificial limbs.

BAHRAIN

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

JN110924 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Manama, 11 July--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad returned to Manama from Australia this morning at the end of a 10-day official visit, which was followed by a private visit.

During his visit, the Bahraini information minister held talks with Australian officials on ways of promoting bilateral relations and developing them in the fields of information. He also conferred with them of gulf, Arab and international issues.

OMAN

SOURCE COMMENTS ON LIBYAN REQUEST TO EXPEL OMAN FROM LEAGUE

LD101351 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Jul 80 p 1

[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM dispatch: "Libya's Request To Expel Oman From Arab League To Be Left to Summit Conference"]

[Text] Oman--A ministerial source told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM here that Libya's request to expel Oman from the Arab League, because it has granted facilities to the United States, will affect the situation in the Arab Gulf and will prevent the achievement of fruitful Arab cooperation which will in turn mean placing the oil at the mercy of the United States, especially in the Strait of Hormuz. [sentence as published].

The ministerial source said: If this matter is raised then it must include several other Arab countries too that give facilities to the Soviet Union, including some of the confrontation and steadfastness states.

The ministerial source said: So that this matter will not seriously disrupt the Arab ranks and will not distract the [Arab economic and foreign ministers] conference from its objectives, we will ask that the matter be put to the Arab summit so that the appropriate decision may be taken since the summit is going to discuss several issues from the economic and political standpoint.

SAUDI ARABIA

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT HAQ CONCLUDES VISIT TO KINGDOM, DEPARTS

LD101418 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Al-Madinah--Pakistani President Ziaul Haq and the accompanying delegation left Al-Madinah at 1600 this afternoon, returning to his country at the end of his 2-day visit to the kingdom.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD INTERVIEWED ON GULF ISSUES

LD100921 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 8 Jul 80 p 13

[Interview granted by PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to Marwan Hazin in Kuwait on 7 July]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Chairman, How do you evaluate your visit to the State of Kuwait and its results?

[Answer] In the light of our talks with our brother leaders of the State of Kuwait headed by His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the ruler of the State of Kuwait, it can be said that our visit has been successful and fruitful and has had positive results both for bolstering our bilateral relations and for strengthening cooperation and solidarity for the stability and security of the people's of the area and consolidating our Arab nation's struggle against its unjust enemy. We are satisfied with the outcome of our visit and indeed feel that our relations with Kuwait are of a special character for several reasons.

[Question] Mr Chairman, would you talk to us about Kuwait's mediation between the Sultanate of Oman and the PDRY and how far it has progressed?

[Answer] There has in fact been Kuwaiti mediation between our country and the Sultanate of Oman. We accepted this mediation and cooperated with it for several considerations, most prominent of which is that the normalization of relations between our country and Oman would remove Oman from the ambit of Camp David and bring it back to the Arab camp. It would also make it possible to solve the Omani people's problems. While we displayed good will in accepting the Kuwaiti mediation we were surprised by the Sultanate, which at one time sought help from the forces of the deposed shah, concluding a military agreement with the United States under which it agrees to give it military facilities and permission to use Omani territories, ports and airports for the U.S. forces. This action constitutes a danger to our security and the security and peace of the whole area, and therefore the mediation was no longer justifiable.

[Question] What in your view are the dangers resulting from the facilities which the Sultanate of Oman gave to the United States?

[Answer] The United States says that it needs military bases in the area in order to protect its interests but in actual fact this is not so. The United States does indeed have interests and in order to preserve these interests it does not care about the security, stability and interests of others. There is much evidence that the United States is the source of disputes. The United States not only plunders our oil wealth and supports our Zionist enemy but is also persisting in colonizing and terrorizing the peoples of the area. It is threatening to occupy the oil resources and is setting up special forces for rapid intervention as well as committing acts of piracy, as has happened in Iran. All this has proved that the United States sees civilization and civilized dealing in international relations only from the viewpoint of its selfish interests.

[Question] Mr Chairman, how are your relations with Iraq, especially following reports that certain efforts are being made to restore the relations between the two countries to normal and to end tension?

[Answer] First I must say that relations between the two countries were not broken but there has been some coolness and tension in the relations between the two countries. In principle we have no objection to having normal and even developed relations on the condition that the causes of the coolness are removed and the basis of such relations is clear to all and on an equal footing between the two sisterly countries.

[Question] Mr Chairman, recently, following your assumption of your new post as president of your country, it has been noticed that contacts and meetings between you and North Yemen have intensified. What is the outcome of your discussions and contacts in the light of your recent visit to San'a'?

[Answer] Intensive contacts have indeed been held. This is due to our interest in the current issue of uniting our country. This issue is of great importance for the Yemeni people in both the south and the north. Our talks and meetings with Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih achieved tangible results and what was agreed upon during our visit to San'a' in the field of cooperation and coordination is practical evidence of the extent of the success of our contacts and meetings for the sake of unity.

[Question] Mr Chairman, there are rumors--we do not know how true they are--that there are PDRY forces in Afghanistan. How true are these rumors?

[Answer] There is absolutely no truth in the alleged presence of Yemeni forces in Afghanistan. We firmly believe that rumors and talk of this kind are spread for a well-known purpose and cannot fool anybody. The aim is to provide justification for the imperialist presence in the area by spreading doubts among the countries of the area, distracting their attention from their principal issues, creating a suitable atmosphere for the success of the Camp David plan and finding justifications for the U.S. military presence in the area.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD VIEWS PARTY SOLIDARITY WITH CPSU, SED

LD101553 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has expressed profound satisfaction with the development and growth of the militant relations between the YSP and the CPSU and the SED of the GDR.

In a speech at the higher school of scientific socialism this morning on the occasion of the graduation of new party cadres, he stressed that the intimate relations between our YSP and other communist and workers parties are the fruit of a joint struggle.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad noted that the Yemeni revolutionary experience was no longer the exclusive property of Yemeni revolutionaries, but something belonging to all revolutionary progressive brothers and friends. He stressed that adherence to the theory and ideas of scientific socialism were a prerequisite for protection of the party from all deviations and dangers posed by rightist and leftist opportunists and the defense of the Yemeni revolutionary experience against degeneration.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad praised the role of the higher school of scientific socialism in the political and theoretical preparation of cadres. The cadres had gone on to greatly contribute to strengthening the leading role of the party through their all-round activities in state organs and mass and party organizations.

'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD REVIEWS MEASURES TO OVERCOME POWER SHORTAGES

LD091532 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited this morning the public corporation of electric power in Jujayf and the electric power station in Khormaksar. During a meeting with officials of the corporation in the presence of Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Central Committee member and industry minister, he discussed the measures adopted by the Council of Ministers during its meeting last night to ensure adequate supplies of power in the capital and to prevent frequent disruptions. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad acquainted himself with the initial results of the implementation of the council's decisions to ban the use of air conditioners and to restrict consumption of power, thus partially overcoming the power shortage in the capital.

YAR

DPRK EDUCATION COMMISSION CHAIRMAN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

JN081834 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] Chairman of the DPRK Education Commission Kim Il-tae arrived in San'a' today heading a delegation on a visit to the YAR which will last for several days. Kim Il-tae said that he is pleased to make this visit, which will enable him to acquaint himself with the Yemeni people's achievements in their struggle to fulfill the objectives and principles of the 26 September revolution and to build modern Yemen under the wise leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Kim Il-tae praised the strong ties of friendship between the Yemeni and DPRK peoples and said that the DPRK delegation visiting the YAR brings the Korean people's desire to strengthen and develop friendship and cooperation on a worldwide basis in order to remove foreign forces from South Korea. He expressed the Korean people's gratitude to the Yemeni Government and people for their support for the Korean people's just struggle to remove all foreign forces from South Korea and achieve the reunification of Korea.

Kim Il-tae was met on arrival by Lt Col Ahmad ar-Rahimi, assistant secretary general of the higher reform committee.

PDRY INDUSTRY MINISTER ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 10 JULY

JN101347 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Central Committee member and minister of industry in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' this afternoon leading a technical delegation from the Ministry of Industry.

In a statement to the news agency [not specified], 'Abd al-Qadir said that his visit is part of the coordination between the two parts of Yemen in various fields and comes in implementation of the agreements that were recently signed between the two leaders and during the visit to Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, the prime minister, to the southern part of the homeland. He added that he will discuss coordination in the field of geological and industrial surveying during his visit. He said that this visit will enable geology and industry technicians to think of a way to establish sound bases for joint work in this field.

He was received by 'Ali Ahmad al-Khadr, economy deputy minister, and a number of officials from the Industry Ministry.

KHALIL SAYS PLO IS APPRISED OF PLANS FOR AUTONOMY

LD110929 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT IN Arabic 10 Jul 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "Mustafa Khalil: 'Egypt Explains Its Plans to the PLO'"]

[Text] Cairo--Dr Mustafa Khalil, Egyptian ruling National Democratic Party deputy leader for foreign affairs and former prime minister, has emphasized that Egypt is informing the Palestinians of its plans on the future of the autonomy, including the Palestinians in the PLO and inside and outside the occupied territories.

Dr Khalil said that he had just returned from a 3-week trip to the United States. In the first statement he made upon his return, he told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he still adheres to his call to the PLO leaders to declare a halt to their military operations against Israel and to recognize Israel's existence in return for Israel's recognition of the PLO, the Palestinian people and their existence and their right to self-determination.

Dr Khalil said that Egypt has not presented the minutes of the autonomy negotiations to the PLO but it has informed the Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories--those who are known to have relations with the PLO--of the Egyptian policies concerning the establishment of full autonomy, in order to persuade them to participate in the negotiations. He added that Israeli Interior Minister and head of the Israeli delegation Yosef Burg and head of the U.S. side Sol Linowitz have made contacts with prominent Palestinian personalities who are known to have relations with and, indeed, are members of the PLO.

SOUTH YEMENI OPPOSITION LEADER MAKES STATEMENT ON FRONT

LD110847 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 9 Jul 80 p 1, 11

['Adil Rida Report: "Cairo Struggle Base for Liberation of Aden; 800,000 Yemenis Ready To Liberate Their Country"]

[Text] Opposition leaders in South Yemen have named Cairo as the fundamental base for struggle against the agent regime in Aden. This was announced at a press conference which the opposition leaders held in the headquarters of South Yemen citizens in Cairo.

Yemeni leader Shaykhan al-Habashi announced in a statement on behalf of the opposition that Cairo embodies a broad base of opposition to the agent regime in Aden. He said that Egypt will not hesitate to give and to support just as it has supported the cause of liberation everywhere. He said that there are 800,000 Yemenis who live abroad and who are ready to march in order to liberate their country from communism.

Shaykhan al-Habashi said that the opposition's decision to consider Cairo as the struggle base for the sons of Aden is a recognition of Cairo's historical role in liberating South Yemen from colonialism. He said that effective action against the agent regime in Aden will be developed and expanded so that a national democratic regime will be set up and will establish fraternal relations with the Arab countries and adopt Islam as the official religion of the state and the Islamic Shari'ah as the source of legislation.

The opposition leaders had held a press conference which has attended by Shaykhan al-Habashi, general secretary of the League of the Sons of the South; Muhammad Haytham, leader of the National Unity Front; Muhammad Salim, head of the National Unity Front political bureau; Sayf al-Ghurayby, who was unanimously elected head of the opposition bureau in Cairo; and several other Yemeni leaders.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. PHANTOM SQUADRON

NC101933 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] This afternoon a squadron of U.S. F-4 planes arrived at Cairo west military airport. The squadron consists of 12 planes under the command of Col Bob Thomas. They will visit Cairo for 3 months.

The U.S. squadron, which consists of 12 pilots and 12 crewmen and is serviced by 500 U.S. technicians, will start its exercises with the Egyptian pilots and crews tomorrow morning.

The chief of staff of the Egyptian Air Force has declared that the U.S. Phantom squadron will visit for 3 months, during which the Egyptian and American pilots will exchange their combat expertise.

The chief of staff of the Egyptian Air Force added that the 16 Egyptian pilots who went to the United States for training on these planes have proven their high combat proficiency. He added that the Egyptian and American pilots will hold war maneuvers using live ammunition during the U.S. squadron's visit to Cairo.

SOURCE DENIES IRANIAN REPORT ON DOWNING OF PLANE

JN102006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--An official Iraqi source has refuted a Tehran radio report which claimed today that one of our military planes was shot down over Iranian territory. The source said that some of our units attacked Persian military concentrations on the Iraqi-Iranian border yesterday. He affirmed that our units accomplished their mission and inflicted losses in lives and equipment on the racist forces.

Tehran radio had claimed that several of our fighter planes attacked an Iranian border area in the northwest yesterday and that one of our planes crashed inside Iranian territory.

ARAB ANTI-REGIME OPERATIONS IN IRAN 5 JULY REPORTED

JN101243 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Ahvaz--The Arabistan youth continue their heroic operations against Khomeyni's racist regime. Last Saturday, a group of Arab youth completely destroyed one of the bridges linking the (Al-Jarrayah) region with the (Ash-Shamshuniyah) region by planting explosive charges beneath it. On the same day, they attacked a Khomeyni guards' patrol in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and killed two of them. The rest of the patrol took to their heels.

During the same period of time, the father of an Arabistan youth, who was martyred by Khomeyni guards, managed to kill three of the gang's elements and wounded three others when he took them by surprise in the headquarters in the city of Hamidiyeh.

An armed clash occurred between the Arabistan revolutionaries and the Khomeyni guards in the Zargan region, in the aftermath of the execution of four Arab strugglers. The clash resulted in the death of 8 racist guards and injury to 10 others.

In another development, the news agencies stressed that the number of racist Persians killed in the explosives operation carried out in Khomeyni Street in Ahvaz on 24 June, 1980, amounted to 15 racists and not 9 as announced by their radio, also, the number of those wounded amounted to 70 and not 50 as they claimed. At that time, the news agencies stressed that the operation created a state of panic among the racists' ranks.

Further Anti-Iranian Operations

JN110819 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tehran, 11 July--News reports from Iran say that during the past few days the Arabistan resistance carried out successful operations against the racist Persian regime's forces and aides.

On the day before yesterday, a group of Arabistan youth carried out the death sentence against two of the regime's guards, called 'Abdorrahman and 'Abd an-Nabi, for committing several crimes against Arabistan citizens. Reports add that another group of fighters passed the death sentence against traitor (Jamhid Karim), a collaborator with the Persian regime in the (At-Tuwayjat) region. This is part of this group's activity to liquidate agents.

Meanwhile, the Arabistan fighters launched a number of successful attacks against the racists' installations in a number of Arabistan cities, inflicting human and material losses.

PAKISTANI PETROLEUM OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

JN111014 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 July--Masihuddin, Pakistani Petroleum Ministry under secretary, arrived here today on a visit of several days during which he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the promotion of relations between the two friendly countries in various fields, particularly that of oil.

After his arrival, the Pakistani official praised Iraq's aid to the oil-importing developing countries and its pioneering stand in OPEC in this regard.

NIGER PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY MEETS WITH RCC MEMBER

JN101805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1735 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Oumaru Amadou, Niger ambassador to Saudi Arabia and President Seyni Kountche's special envoy.

The discussions during the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and ways to promote them within the framework of the economic and technical cooperation agreement signed between the two countries last month.

Departs 10 July

JN102030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 10 July--Oumaru Amadou, Niger ambassador to Saudi Arabia and President Seyni Kountche's special envoy, left Baghdad tonight. He stated that he conveyed a written message from President Kountche to President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral cooperation and ways to promote it.

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM AMMAN MEETINGS 10 JULY

JN101643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member, trade minister and head of the Iraqi delegation to the meetings of the Arab economic and social council, which ended its work in Amman yesterday, returned to Baghdad today.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK--Baghdad, 5 July--An Iraqi peasant delegation returned here today following a 10-day visit to the DPRK, during which it held talks with DPRK officials on the exchange of agricultural expertise between the two countries. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 5 Jul 80 JN]

DELEGATION TO BULGARIA--Baghdad, 5 July--An Iraqi peasant delegation left for Sofia at dawn today on a 1-week visit to Bulgaria during which it will participate in talks to promote bilateral cooperation. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 5 Jul 80 JN]

AR-RA'Y REPORTS ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT AGAINST AS-SADAT

JN110753 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Exclusive report]

[Excerpt] Cairo--An underground leaflet distributed in Cairo has revealed a recent attempt to assassinate President as-Sadat. Muhammad Jalal Zaghlul, one of those who made the attempt, was killed.

The leaflet, which was distributed by the Egyptian revolutionary organization, said: Our second martyr, Muhammad Jalal Zaghlul, fell dead while carrying out his duty toward our dear mother Egypt and our one Arab nation, in a daring attempt to rescue the country from As-Sadat, traitor to Egypt and the Arab nation. The attempt was made while As-Sadat was taking his daily exercise in the garden of his resthouse in Ismailia, as Khedive Isma'il used to do.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL LEAVES FOR TUNIS

JN101256 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi held a press conference in Amman this morning, in which he summed up the results of the Arab economic and social council meetings.

After the press conference, Chedli Klibi and the Arab League delegation left Amman for Tunis.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH QATAR--The Jordanian and Qatari governments signed a trade and economic agreement at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today. Under this agreement, the two countries will exchange their local agricultural and industrial products and natural wealth, exempt them from customs tax, offer the necessary facilities to set up trade centers and permanent and temporary exhibitions and participate in the international fairs and markets set up in both countries. It also provides for encouraging and developing the two countries' economic cooperation by establishing projects, companies and joint tourism ventures as well as giving the two countries' nationals the freedom of residence, work and exercise of economic activity in each other's country. [Excerpt] [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 80 JN]

OUTGOING ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR--Amman, 30 June--Romanian Ambassador Vasile Gindila left Amman this morning at the end of his tour of office in Jordan. [Text] [Amman JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Jun 80 JN]

NEW FM TRANSMITTERS--The Jordanian radio English service on 1 July began broadcasting on the new FM transmitters 99 and 103 mHz with a power of 20 KM. The FM station will cover a wide area including parts of Syria and the Palestinian coast. The foreign service transmission span is now from 0700-2200 local time [0500-2000 GMT] and will include an additional newscast at 1900 GMT and a news summary at 2000 GMT. [Amman JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 3 Jul 80 JN]

PHALANGIST PARTY SEEKS MILITARY UNIFICATION

NC111314 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The Phalangist Party's political bureau held an extraordinary session today under the chairmanship of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil--the meeting lasted from 1100-1330. The bureau discussed the political and security situation in general and emphasized the solidarity and unity between the Phalangist and National Liberal parties. It has been decided to take an important step--with the agreement of the leaderships of the two parties--to form unified forces under the auspices of the Lebanese Front. In a telephone conversation that took place between Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil and former President Camille Sham'un, Al-Jumayyil briefed Sham'un on the decisions taken by the party's political bureau. Former President Camille Sham'un chaired a meeting of the National Liberal Party's council of secretaries this morning to discuss the same issues. The meeting is still in progress.

It is now expected that the joint steps to be taken by the two parties will be decided in meetings to be held later between party leaders. The first of such meetings will be held this afternoon between former President Sham'un and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil. After the meeting of the Phalangist Party political bureau, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil stated: We are embarking on serious and fruitful work to draw up a joint plan of action with the National Liberal Party in order to strengthen the relations and solidarity between the two parties on firm and strong bases. Several proposals have been made in this respect.

In reply to a question, Al-Jumayyil said: It is illogical to have different military organizations. There must be military unification under the auspices of the Lebanese Front. There are plans, and we shall discuss and study this matter in detail with former President Camille Sham'un. One idea under consideration is for Sham'un and myself to meet with President Sarkis and the prime minister. Al-Jumayyil said: Nothing justifies the state's inaction and hesitation in shouldering its responsibilities on every level.

ADF SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS ON WITHDRAWALS

NC101218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[10 July statement by a spokesman for the Arab Deterrent Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] Some papers today published reports on movements by the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] and withdrawals from some positions in Al-Batrun and Ash-Shuwayfat areas. These reports are unfounded; there has been no change in the positions of the ADF at present.

BEIRUT REPORTS ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

NC101230 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus resumed his activity today after returning from Vienna last night. He held a series of contacts with some officials and security commands on the recent developments.

The foreign minister then met with the new Sudanese ambassador to Lebanon, 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Latif 'Abd al-Hamid, who presented to him a copy of his credentials prior to presenting them to the president of the republic.

Foreign Minister Butrus asked the assistant director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, Hikmat 'Awwad, to visit the Iraqi Embassy and convey to the embassy officials the Lebanese Government's denunciation of the attack on the Iraqi diplomat in Beirut.

AL-ASAD MEETS WITH AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER

JN101704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] At 1145 today President Hafiz al-Asad received William Hayden, Australian Labor Party leader, and the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, National Command member and director of the foreign relations office, and Horace Neil Truscott, Australian ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting the discussion dealt with the international situation, centering on the situation in the Middle East and its developments. Viewpoints were exchanged on future developments.

His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad stressed that the Camp David agreements cannot achieve success because they contradict Arab interests and because the Arabs are united against this conspiracy against their rights and interests.

President al-Asad also stressed that the struggle in the area is a struggle between the Arabs on one side and Zionism and all who support it on the other. Peace can be achieved only on this basis. [sentence as heard]

The two sides also discussed the role of the world's countries and their participation in achieving a just peace in the Middle East.

Hayden Departure

JN102157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Australian Labor Party leader William Hayden left Damascus for Beirut this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party's National Command.

The Australian official was seen off at the shooting club by Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, Ba'th Party National Command member and director of the foreign relations office.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Hayden expressed happiness at visiting Syria. He was able during to become acquainted with the situation in the area and with Syria's viewpoints through his meetings with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and senior Syrian officials.

Hayden added: Our viewpoints were in agreement on the need for Israeli forces to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders and the need to regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES PDRY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER

JN101138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Damascus--This morning President Hafiz al-Asad received PDRY Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Salih Muhammad.

Discussion during the meeting centered on means of bolstering the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and on the outcome of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council.

The PDRY foreign affairs minister conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LETTER FROM USSR'S BREZHNEV

JN102144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Today His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received a letter from President Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Valdimir Yukhin delivered the letter to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

AL-KASM RECEIVES YUGOSLAV INFORMATION MINISTER

JN101719 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] At 1330 today Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm met with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Ismail Bajra. The meeting was attended by Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and the Yugoslav ambassador in Damascus.

The Yugoslav official expressed appreciation for Syria's economic and social progress and stressed his country's support for Syria's stands under President Hafiz al-Asad, namely, to struggle against the imperialist and Zionist provocations, to regain the Palestinian people's national rights under the PLO--the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative--and to achieve the return of the occupied Arab territories.

Talks End

JN101115 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Damascus--The Syrian-Yugoslav information talks were concluded at the radio and television building this evening under the Yugoslav federal secretary for information and Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad.

During the talks the two sides expressed the desire to bring their relations in information and other fields up to the high level reflected in the strong and developed political relations between the Syrian and Yugoslav peoples. These political relations were evident in the two countries' unified and historic stands on the foundation of the nonaligned movement and on support of its march in the face of imperialism and Zionism, and are also noted in their support for the liberation movements and the peoples' attainment of freedom and self-determination.

Also stressed in the talks was the need to develop joint bilateral cooperation in all fields of information, including press, radio, television, news agencies and others. The two sides discussed steps in implementing the bilateral information agreement signed in 1974, as well as implementation of the programs drafted by the two countries' information departments after the signing of the original agreement.

The Yugoslav federal secretary of information affirmed that Yugoslavia is following the path of late President Tito and that it considers the Palestinian issue and the Palestinian people's right to their territory, homeland and self-determination to be the crux of the Middle East question. He stressed the futility of any partial or unilateral solution and said that the solution must be comprehensive, just and based on restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to determine their destiny and to establish their independent state according to their own will. It must also be based on the liberation of all of the occupied Arab territories.

The Yugoslav federal secretary of information stressed that Arab unity is the force that can liberate Palestine and the Arab territories. He praised the prominent role played by the nonaligned movement in supporting the Palestinian people's rights and the Arab movement's struggle for the liberation of all of the Arab territories. He affirmed that Yugoslavia will keep working for the Arabs' just objectives.

UAE MINISTER ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL-ASAD

JN101136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid al-'Abdallah arrived in Damascus at noon today, with a message from the UAE president to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Asad Meeting

JN101958 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah at 1900 today. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

'Abdallah conveyed a message from UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to his excellency the president.

During the meeting the two sides reviewed the results of the special session of the Arab Economic and Social Council, the developments in the situation in the Arab area and the importance of intensifying joint Arab action to foil enemy conspiracies, which aim at subjugating the Arab nation to imperialist-Zionist hegemony.

CORRECTION TO DEFENSE MINISTER RECEPTION FOR SOVIET DELEGATION

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Defense Minister Receives Soviet Naval Delegation" which was published on page H 1 of the 8 July issue of this DAILY REPORT:

Third line, ...on a visit to Syria. Admiral Yegorov, chief of staff...

LIBYA

MILITARY COMMANDER MEETS WITH SEYCHELLES, SFRY OFFICIALS

LD101922 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tripoli, July 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the general commander of the Libyan Armed Forces, held a meeting today with the defence minister of the Seychelles Republic, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah. Brigadier Abu Bakir Yunis also met the Yugoslav deputy minister of defence and commander of the air force, Mr. Anwav Jamado [name and title as received].

Both meetings dealt with the cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and two respective countries.

MAURITANIA

PRESIDENT HAYDALA PLEDGES CONTINUED MILITARY RULE

AB110720 Paris AFP in English 0639 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 11 Jul (AFP)--In a show of unity, Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala was flanked by two former military presidents, including the man he ousted, as they reviewed a parade yesterday marking the second anniversary of army rule.

Both Col Mustapha Ould Mohamed Salek, who led the coup that ended the 18-year rule of Mokhtar Ould Daddah, and his successor, Lt Col Mahmoud Ould Ahmed Louly, dismissed last January, heard Lt Col Ould Haydala pledge that the army would not return power to civilians until it had carried out necessary economic and social reforms.

The government's strict austerity programme had already helped the economy, he said.

He called for continued efforts to solve the Western Sahara dispute peacefully. Mauritania, which with Morocco had occupied the former Spanish colony in 1976, made peace with the Polisario nationalist guerrillas a year ago and withdrew its forces from the region.

PAPER LAUDS 'MATURITY' OF OAU FREETOWN SUMMIT

AB101505 Nouakchott CHAAB in French 5-6 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Editorial: "The Freetown Summit: Africa Emerges Victorious"]

[Text] The 17th OAU summit has ended in Freetown after 4 days of debates. This summit was marked by the admission of independent Zimbabwe into the organization as its 50th member. The conference also examined several problems of prime interest for the continent.

In Freetown, Africa once more displayed its maturity and its determination to play its role fully. Some prophets of doom had predicted that the organization would break up, but to their surprise the OAU has instead emerged strengthened and has indeed gained in vitality and prestige. This is all the more the case because the African heads who met in Freetown demonstrated their wisdom and clearsightedness.

All the problems examined, however delicate, were treated clearly with the sincere desire to rid Africa forever of the hotbeds of tension which are disturbing its efforts for a rapid takeoff. The enemies of an independent, united and prosperous Africa were undoubtedly disappointed with the positive results of the Freetown summit.

So much the better. Africa is henceforth determined not to play into the hands of those who only want to Balkanize it in order to further enslave it. All the problems, however burning, may be solved at the negotiating table. Africa has just provided an example of this in Freetown by deciding to pursue its efforts to solve the Western Saharan problem by having the parties concerned participate in a dialogue to find themselves a just and lasting solution to this painful problem which is disturbing peace in the Arab Maghreb. This is a victory for Africa and it bars the way to those who were seeking to use this problem to divide it.

On the Chadian crisis the summit reaffirmed that the conflict is an African problem and as such there is a need to find an African solution to it, based on realism and wisdom. Africa hopes to find a solution to this problem which is tearing Chad apart in order to restore the peace and tranquillity it needs in order to direct its efforts toward nation building and the consolidation of the unity of all its components.

The results of the Freetown summit have been very encouraging and leave us rather optimistic for the future of our continent and especially for the final and peaceful settlement of conflicts which are a handicap to its future.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA MEETS WITH JORDAN'S CROWN PRINCE HASAN

JN110624 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his wife received His Highness Crown Prince Hasan at the (Siqlis) palace today. In a statement to journalists following the meeting, his highness expressed pleasure at meeting with the Tunisian president and said: My relationship with Tunisia is an extension of the fraternal relationship between the two great leaders, His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba. His highness added that direct contacts help to bolster cooperation in various economic and cultural fields of work. His highness pointed out that the Arab nation is facing great challenges, including the Arab-Zionist conflict and the efforts to overcome the backwardness that impedes our progress.

The meeting was attended by a number of Tunisian Government and political office members.

The Tunisian president hosted a grand luncheon banquet in honor of Prince Hasan and his delegation. It was attended by a number of senior Tunisian officials.

MINISTER DISCUSSES ARAB 'COMMON MARKET', NATIONAL ECONOMY

LD090805 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Jul 80 p 14

[Muhammad Sayyid 'Umar report on interview given to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Tunisian Finance Minister Mansour Moalla--place and date not given]

[Text] Jiddah--Tunisian Finance Minister Mansour Moalla has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he hopes that the Arab finance and economic ministers conference will achieve its aims. Regarding the Arab common market, he said that sound planning and strong determination and will are required to achieve it. He added that economic coordination among the Arab states is a basic requirement for the attainment of the desired economic integration. He recalled the plan which the Arab Maghreb states--Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco--had agreed upon in 1974 to establish the foundations of economic integration among them but which did not succeed because of the obstacles that stood in its path in the wake of the Sahara events.

He added: We have certain proposals to put before the conference and we hope that they will succeed.

On the Arab common market, he said that the abolition of customs, the opening of borders and the provision of facilities are not sufficient; coordination must be established among the Arab states in designating the type of industry each Arab country must have to cover the demands of the entire Arab market. This will bring about an integration of the economic resources and will consequently lead to self-sufficiency.

Regarding Tunisia's domestic budget, Moalla said that this year's budget amounts to 1 billion dinars, which is equivalent to $2.5 billion. It covers the state's normal expenditure as well as basic establishments such as educational utilities, factories and other projects.

Asked about the budget deficit, the minister said: The deficit is between 20 and 25 percent of the total budget. This deficit will be covered by loans from the IMF, the fraternal states like Saudi Arabia and some gulf stages and friendly Western states.

Regarding the framework that has been drawn up to regulate development, Moalla said that it covers all aspects, but the major problem is the rapid population growth. During the past 20 years, the population has risen from 4 million to 6.5 million. This means that the government has to find jobs for 50,000 persons every year.

On the sources for financing state's general budget, Mansour Moalla said that about 20 percent of the budget is secured through loans and the remaining 80 percent through local revenues such as direct and indirect taxes, internal loans and the government's proceeds from oil, phosphates and other resources.

He said that the main joint operations being carried out in exploiting Tunisia's resources are the fertilizers project in Qabis in which the UAE is participating and another phosphate project financed by Kuwait. These yield about 150 million dinars. Kuwait is also participating in tourism projects. Oil projects in the south are being implemented by Tunisia and French and Italian companies to exploit the oil resources there.

On the guarantees given to foreign investors, the minister said that their capital is safe in Tunisia and they can transfer their profits abroad.

On giving special privileges to Arab investors, the minister said: We are in the process of promulgating a special law concerning Arab investors.

WESTERN SAHARA

ABDUL AZIZ VIEWS RESULTS OF OAU SUMMIT

LD110731 Algiers ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 8 Jul pp 1, 7

[Unattributed report: "Polisario General Secretary: Freetown Summit Has Given Morocco 3 Months To Negotiate With Us"]

[Text] Mohamed Abdul Aziz, chairman of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Revolution Command Council and general secretary of the Polisario Front, said that the SDAR has become the 51st OAU member state. He said: This is a historic victory for Africa and the Saharan people, which has been achieved thanks to great sacrifices, and our country now occupies the position it deserves within our African organization.

This was contained in a statement which Abdul Aziz made on his return from Freetown, where the 17th OAU summit was held.

Abdul Aziz added that the SDAR's admission to the OAU came after its membership application was approved by the required majority in accordance with the OAU Charter. The OAU was strengthened today by our country's presence, he said.

Mohamed Abdul Aziz affirmed that the SDAR, through its continuing and comprehensive activities on all levels, has proved its firm will to consecrate the principles and objectives of the continent against all those who, inside and outside the continent, hatch plots to weaken it and conspire against Africa's unity, development and freedom.

Referring to the report issued by the third session of the committee on the Sahara, Mohamed Abdul Aziz said that the discussion of the report was crowned by a resolution in which Africa gave a 3-month period to the Moroccan Kingdom to sit down with the SDAR at the negotiating table and accept a peaceful solution to the conflict resulting from Morocco's aggression against our country.

Mohamed Abdul Aziz added: This resolution by the 17th summit in Freetown is regarded as a great victory which our people have achieved, to be added to the previous victories they have achieved on the political and military levels.

He then referred to Morocco's attempts to invalidate and abort the discussion. But, he said, during the discussion of the agenda and in the speeches that followed Africa proved its firm solidarity with our people's just cause and its upholding of justice and equality.

He added: The expansionist Moroccan regime resorted, under accusation, to its customary abuse and arrogance and to showing contempt, which are the qualities of every colonialist. But the Moroccan' delegation's persistent attempts to prevent the SDAR's inevitable acceptance into OAU membership failed and its maneuvers were met with disgust and abhorrence.

The Polisario Front general secretary said: King Hassan II's delegation sought to create confusion between the two procedural steps which are different from one another. The first concerns the SDAR's application to join the OAU, and the second the discussion of the report by the special committee, which was included on the summit agenda.

Mohamed Abdul Aziz said that this attempt at confusing the issue failed, in that the question of membership is not linked to any particular summit because it depends on a procedural measure which can be submitted at any time under Article 28 of the charter.

Regarding the resolution adopted following approval of the report by the third session of the special committee, he said: By its resolution Africa has obliged the Moroccan Government to negotiate, thereby confirming the desire for peace, which the SDAR upholds.

The Polisario Front general secretary said that the SDAR Government, which respects its commitments to the OAU, will attend the remainder of Freetown meeting.

AUTONOMY TALKS TO RESUME IN CAIRO 13-15 JULY

TA101621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] This afternoon Egypt sent Israel an invitation to resume the autonomy talks in Cairo in the framework of the legal committee. Our political correspondent reports that Israel's ambassador to Cairo, Eliyahu ben-Elisar, earlier complained that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry had been putting him off regarding the talks. The diagreement has been settled and the talks will be held in Cairo from Sunday until Tuesday. The Israeli delegation will be headed by Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir and the Egyptian delegation will be headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

AMBASSADOR BEN-ELISAR COMMENTS ON NORMALIZATION WITH EGYPT

TA102012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Israeli sources say that lately there has been an intentional cooling off in the normalization process on Egypt's part. The sources told our correspondent for Arab affairs that this tendency is especially notable in the attitude toward the Israeli Embassy, but also in the Egyptians' attitude toward Israeli journalists and businessmen. It transpires that the press delegation As-Sadat wanted to send to Israel will not come in the following weeks and it is doubtful whether it will come at a later date. At the moment a single Egyptian journalist, Anis Mansur, the AL-AHRAM correspondent, is in Israel. He wrote that Israel is trying to precipitate normalization, but peace will not be established before a comprehensive peace is achieved. ROSE AL-YUSUF attacked the Israeli Embassy staff for appearing in public places without reason, as the magazine phrased it.

Israel's ambassador in Cairo, Dr ben-Elisar, arrived in Israel this evening. He will meet with Foreign Minister Shamir tomorrow. Ambassador ben-Elisar is in the studio with me now. Good evening to you, welcome. Dr ben-Elisar, is it true that a process of cooling off in the Egyptian-Israeli normalization has developed and how would you define this?

[Answer] I would not say that a cooling-off process has developed since, in fact, a heating-up process has not developed yet either. I would say that we must struggle over every centimeter of normalization. Nothing comes easy. There is some progress here and there. I would not say this progress is satisfactory. One would surely expect more. I believe that more will come at some later date. Some deals have been signed and there are relatively many contacts between Israeli and Egyptian businessmen, but if I were to define all under a single heading I would not say this is the normalization we would want to have.

[Question] I would not hear of your satisfaction, to use an understatement?

[Answer] No, certainly not. We still have to work hard to make the Egyptians understand that absolutely normal relations are not only important, but really vital. They are in fact a cornerstone for this peace.

[Question] Can you place the main burden on Egypt?

[Answer] As far as we are concerned, we are prepared for a lot and we initiate many things. You have just mentioned that a single Egyptian journalist is in Israel--even this is at the embassy's initiative--and I think it can be considered a success that this journalist has arrived. I believe that an Egyptian journalists' delegation will arrive here since President as-Sadat both suggested and promised this in his meeting with me. I am confident he will keep his promise.

[Question] If you allow me, in the meantime, As-Sadat's spokesman, Anis Mansur who is considered As-Sadat's confidant, published very sharp anti-Israeli remarks in AL-AHRAM. He is As-Sadat's mouthpiece, if one can use this expression. How do you account for this?

[Answer] First, it is regrettably not the first time that Anis Mansur publishes a column--this time in AL-AHRAM and not in OCTOBER--which displeases us and, I would say, even runs contrary to all agreements reached in Camp David. About 2 or 3 weeks ago he wrote about a Palestinian state.

[Question] I have surely read what he wrote. It has aroused a great fury in me. I traveled to Israel--I arrived here for this weekend only, with the embassy's car and by land, by the way. This may be some expression of normalization, but again on the Israeli part. I would prefer that Anis Mansur would not have written what he wrote. He wrote this in three words indeed but they are important still. Does Israel protest such a thing, such an article, before Egypt?

[Answer] We do not let anything pass without reacting to it in Egypt. I would not say that everything calls for protest, certainly not. This word is considered sharp in diplomatic terms. However, there is nothing that we keep quiet about. We speak, draw attention to things and sometimes also protest to a lesser or greater degree.

Egyptian Ambassador's Comments

TA101848 Tel Aviv Itim in Hebrew 1750 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 10 July--Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, expressed his confidence that the Arab countries will join the peace negotiations when they realize that Egypt has gained achievements for the Palestinian people by peaceful means.

The ambassador made these remarks in a special interview to the Friday edition of the Arabic paper AL-ANBA'..

The ambassador added that his country desires to give to the Palestinians the key to the solution of their problems. "There is no target date for the achievement of peace in the region but we all had better try to reach the wished-for peace as soon as possible," he explained. He emphasized that the inhabitants of the territories have the right to express their opinion as they like and that this right is not exclusive to the PLO.

He also praised the cooperation between the Arab and Jewish workers of AL-ANBA' saying this is a good example of the future possibilities for peoples of the region.

An interview with Dr Yosef Hadas, the Foreign Ministry assistant director general and the man in charge of normalization, is published beside Murtada's interview. Dr Hadas says that the Israeli Embassy in Cairo has on many occasions drawn Egypt's attention to articles appearing in the Egyptian press and containing attacks on and criticism of Israel and its leaders. He noted that the Israeli Embassy's acts here have been helpful on occasion, but that the positive effect never lasted.

Dr Hadas stressed that despite the small number of Egyptian citizens asking for visas for Israel (only 150 to date), the Egyptian people shows great interest in events in Israel. He added that despite fears to the contrary, the Israeli tourists to Egypt have left a good impression.

He then said that Egyptian officials have not yet digested the fact that Egypt signed a peace treaty with Israel, since for 30 years they have been used to wondering how to enhance the military, economic and information campaign against Israel.

Radio Discusses Egyptian Attitude

TA101357 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 10 Jul 80

[From the "Midday Newsreel"]

[Text] Will the talks on the establishment of autonomy be resumed? On Sunday the legal committee was to have resumed the negotiations in Cairo. Israel's ambassador to Egypt, Dr Eliyahu ben-Elisar, complained this morning, in a message he sent to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, that he is not receiving answers from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry about Egypt's willingness to hold the talks at the beginning of next week. Jerusalem estimates that Egypt is using bureaucratic maneuvers and slowing down in the relations with Israel. Here is our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer with a report on this issue.

[Schiffer] There is no peace between the Arabs and the Jews or between Egypt and Israel. There are strong, deep reasons for the fact that "the hearts do not move and the eyes do not see." This is how the journalist closest to the Egyptian president, Anis Mansur, described the relations between the two countries at the moment. He made the statement in a column he writes in AL-AHRAM. It seems we will not be mistaken in our evaluations if we decide that Egypt has taken a holiday, or a break, from its commitments to developing the relations with Israel.

President as-Sadat, as is his way, gave the signal. In an interview with Japanese television, As-Sadat said: "I tried to advise Begin not to stop in the middle of the road, but, for many reasons, it appears that he is incapable of going beyond this point, and this is what I feel now." As-Sadat has permitted the Gaza strip and the Egyptian communications media to repeatedly attack Israel. Anis Mansur, in an article in AL-AHRAM, calls on the Egyptians not to visit Israel. "They are coming and we do not go there. They are filled with enthusiasm and we are not," Mansur writes.

Authoritative sources in Jerusalem estimate that Egypt has agreed to resume the autonomy talks as a gesture toward Carter, and that is all. Nothing will come of the talks, people in Egypt believe. There is no chance of reaching an agreement on autonomy with the current government, they say. We will have to wait for the government the alignment will make up. People in Egypt are also convinced that the United States will put pressure on Israel after the election, not before it. This is causing the procrastination. It is not known whether the legal committee will or will not meet at the beginning of the week.

This morning Ambassador ben-Elisar, in a message to the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry, complained that he is not receiving answers from the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. The officials may be waiting for Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Butrus Ghali to return to Cairo at the end of this week. In any event, Jerusalem estimates that Egypt is using a policy of procrastination. This morning a senior official told me this may also be good for us, since, after all, when the talks are resumed the gaps will again broaden and there will again be a crisis.

There is no doubt that Egypt has changed directions in its policy toward Israel. At first there were crumbs of information, now it is already clear that Egypt's final target in the autonomy talks is a Palestinian state in the territories. The relations between the two countries will not worsen or improve in the near future. The year 1982, the year of the IDF's final withdrawal from Sinai, will be one filled with significance and then we will know what Egypt's intentions are in its relations with Israel.

FOREIGN MINISTER: BRITAIN 'GROVELLING' BEFORE ARAB COUNTRIES

TA101925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] This evening Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir criticized the remarks made by his British counterpart, Lord Carrington, that Britain's commitment to Israel does not apply to the occupation. Speaking at the National Security College, the foreign minister said that Britain's foreign policy had apparently not learned from its past lessons and it was repeating its positions prior to the establishment of the state.

The foreign minister accused Britain of grovelling before the Arab countries and wanting to attract them to its side. Britain's foreign policy entertains the idea of attracting the Arabs to its side by making it possible to tear off some sections of Israel's territory.

Minister Shamir sneered at Lord Carrington's remarks that there was a British commitment to Israel's right to exist. Minister Shamir said that minimum conditions were necessary in addition to that right. However, these conditions were not provided for by the armistice borders of 5 June 1967.

Minister Shamir rejected the British minister's definition that Israel was an occupying country. The areas of Judaea and Samaria have never been a part of any independent state and Jordan also ruled there through occupation.

Interior Minister on Britain

TA101419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] First now to Yosef Burg, just back from Washington. The chief autonomy negotiator's first task was to report to Prime Minister Begin, recovering in the Hadassah hospital in Jerusalem. Dr Burg then told David Essing how he found the prime minister:

[Begin Burg recording] I was very happy to see that the reports in the newspaper were exact, for a change. He looks well, he is very well-informed and I hope that really, as he said to me, next week he comes home and will start work again. [end recording]

[Essing] Dr Burg reacted to the statement by Britain's foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. In effect, Britain's obligations toward Israel do not apply when, as Carrington put it, Israel operates as an occupying power.

[Begin recording] [Burg] I am very well aware of the fact that 50 percent of the countries that recognized the occupation by Transjordan were England. The other 50 percent were Pakistan. Besides this, nobody agreed to this and I believe that it is a falsification of history when England lets the world forget the mere fact that the Transjordanian army, by a pure or impure act of transgression, came from Transjordan to this Jordan. That means this part west of the Jordan River was occupying by burning down the 'Etzyon bloc, by killing and taking as prisoners my own personal haverim [comrades] and occupying part of Jerusalem. There is no holiness in this occupation and in spite of the....[incomplete sentence as heard] And the British politicians should remember the history of this part of the world, when there was a Balfour Declaration, when there was Palestine and there was a difference between Transjordan and this part of Jordan and this should not be forgot. We did not conquer, we were here and we are here by right.

[Question] Dr Burg, I'd like to ask you about the proposal that the former director general of the Foreign Ministry Shlomo Avineri has made. Yesterday, in a speech, a public speech, he said that Israel should launch an initiative to get the Soviet Union into the peace-making process. What is your reaction to that, sir?

[Answer] I did not see exactly what he said. If it is a talk, a general talk, I believe that we don't need this advice for this because we know just where the USSR stands. We had them in Geneva, we have them in the United Nations, in the General Assembly, also in the Security Council. I don't recall any positive remark on behalf of the Soviet Union during the last years, so I cannot understand what does he want, especially when I think of the decision of the PLO in Damascus speaking about the--identifying themselves with the revolutionary propaganda and the Soviet policy coming out of Moscow. [end recording]

ISRAELI CIRCLES IN U.S. CITED ON ARMS SALES TO SAUDIS

TA101251 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jul 80 p 6

[Washington correspondent Refa'el Mann report: "Israeli Circles in Washington Fear U.S. To Sell Saudis Dangerous Military Items To Compensate for F-15 Affair"]

[Excerpt] The United States may try to "compensate" Saudi Arabia for its refusal to sell that country the weaponry for its F-15 planes by giving the Saudis other combat items which are no less dangerous as far as Israel is concerned. This apprehension was expressed yesterday by Israeli circles in Washington.

The fear is that in view of the furious Saudi reaction to the U.S. intention of postponing until after the presidential election the selling of the weaponry that would provide the F-15 planes with offensive capability, the United States will offer advanced weaponry to the Saudi land forces--this on the supposition that such items will meet with less objection in Congress.

The administration has already considered this possibility in the past, and officials in the State Department have proposed that the administration respond "generously" to other Saudi arms requests, in order to overshadow the postponement of the deal for the F-15 weapons systems.

PERES DISCUSSES HUSAYN ENTRY INTO PEACE PROCESS

TA101010 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 9 Jul 80

[MK Shim'on Peres interviewed on Moqed television program by moderator Tuvya Sa'ar, political correspondent, Elimelekh Ram and party affairs correspondent Nisim Mish'al--live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Sa'ar] Mr Peres, you repeatedly promise that King Husayn will join in the peace process on the basis of territorial compromise, but Husayn himself repeatedly declares he will not join in. What, in fact, are the grounds for your reason?

[Peres] First of all, this is an Israeli choice. There are three partners. Do we want constant war, or do we want peace some time? With whom? The PLO? No. The inhabitants of the territories? They themselves are not prepared for this. We must try Husayn, the Jordanian option. As for his own attitude to this issue, there are two points: First, we have information confirming this....

[Sa'ar] Are you prepared to say what the source of this information is?

[Peres] Generally speaking, no, if I could say I would tell you....

[Sa'ar] But it is reliable?

[Peres] It is certainly reliable. And, the second thing is, in my opinion, As-Sadat, even before he came to Jerusalem, also supported Khartoum and the Khartoum formulation; no negotiations, no peace and so on, and all the Egyptians used the same language. Now all the Jordanians are using the language of the Rabat formulation. There is a difference between words and actions. The voice is the Voice of Palestine. The actions are those of Jordan.

[Mish'al] Mr Peres, are we to understand from what you say that King Husayn is waiting for you to return to power and then and then only he will join in the talks with Israel?

[Peres] In my opinion, King Husayn will only be able to enter the negotiations if there is a basis to which he will also be able to agree. There is such a basis: 242. He has accepted it; Egypt has accepted it; we have accepted it; it is not a matter of parties, it is a matter of a basis for beginning negotiations.

[Mish'al] But it is a fact that he is refusing obstinately and repeating that he is not prepared to join in talks with Israel. What is he waiting for, in your opinion?

[Peres] He is waiting for a change in the situation, in my view, but As-Sadat, too, was the same. If you remember the argument between Mr Begin and me on the eve of the elections, Mr Begin said the same thing [to me] about As-Sadat: What are your reasons; after all, As-Sadat is demanding a Palestinian state, a corridor, Gaza and so on. I assume that until Husayn enters the negotiations he will not change the way he is talking. But, notice: They [the PLO] wanted to close the bridges, he did not permit this; they wanted to give the mayors [from the West Bank] a grand reception, he did not permit this; and he opened an office in Jerusalem.

[Ram] Mr Peres, in an interfiew you gave to DIE WELT, you said you were prepared to return parts of Judaea and Samaria as an interim arrangement, a partial arrangement and the question is, what are you prepared to give Jordan in return for full peace?

[Peres] I will tell you what I am not prepared to give in an arrangement for full peace. I am not prepared to give what is required for Israel's security: the Jordan Rift Valley, Jerusalem and, of course, Gush 'Etziyon.

[Ram] And you are prepared to give back everything else to Jordan in return for peace....

[Peres] I did not say I was prepared to give back all the rest, I said those are the minimal requirements for security; now it depends on what is the level of the agreement. Generally, it is not a matter of giving some sort of present. The matter is that we want to preserve the Jewish character of the State of Israel. A further 1.2 million Arabs would put Israel's Judaism in jeopardy. It would put its Zionism in jeopardy.

[Sa'ar] What would you be jeopardizing if you returned large parcels of land in return for a purely partial arrangement?

[Peres] It is a matter of bargaining--we must keep the size of the concession in line with the size, or level, of the peace we achieve.

BEGIN EXPECTED TO LEAVE HOSPITAL 14 JULY

TA111233 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Begin will be released on Monday from the hospital. He has been recovering from a mild heart attack he suffered 2 weeks ago. He is expected to rest at home for a week before returning to work.

BETHLEHEM MAYOR REFUSES TO MEET ANDERSON

TA101309 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Despite the fact that Anderson had no official meetings on the West Bank, Bethlehem's Mayor Ilyas Frayj told our reporter that Anderson had, in fact, asked for a meeting. Frayj said he rejected Anderson's request on the grounds that Anderson had come here to gain the Jewish vote in the American elections.

POST: RECESSION CONTINUES, UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES

TA091054 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[By Shlomo Ma'oz, POST economic reporter]

[Text] Israel's unemployment rate has risen to 4.5 percent, representing some 59,000 jobless persons, and the Treasury expects the number to reach 72,000 by the end of the year. These figures compare to a 1979 average of 37,000, or 2.9 percent.

Other manifestations of the current recession, which economic planning authority director 'Ezra Sadan said yesterday will continue to deepen, include a drop in per capita consumption and a significant improvement in the country's balance of payments.

Sadan was briefing reporters together with Civil Service Commissioner Eytan Jacobson in advance of Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz's Knesset speech, in which he reviewed his successes in effecting a "selective economic slowdown." Sadan also presented an updated version of February's state budget for fiscal 1980.

Among successes cited were a large drop in the balance-of-payments deficit forecast for this year, from $3.2b to $2.6b, labour agreements with state employees slated to be signed this week involving no increase and perhaps a fall in real income, and an upswing in exports for June following a slight drop in the months preceding.

Sadan proudly predicted a 3.7 percent drop in private consumption for the year, compared to earlier estimates of a 0.5 percent increase.

He promised that the government will take clear and strong monetary steps to round out measures already taken and ensure complete success of the Treasury's policy. He refused to disclose planned changes in the capital market, but mentioned the standing demand by the Finance Ministry and Bank of Israel to cut subsidies on exports granted through cheap loans.

In response, Manufacturers Association President Avraham Shavit was already pressing yesterday not to cut export subsidies, but indications were that he will not succeed. Economists in both the Treasury and the central bank agree that such a step is vital to the success of government policy.

In response to a question, Sadan admitted that although the foreign trade balance has improved, the drop in imports has caused the state debt to increase, due to lower tax revenue. This increases the budget deficit and makes the monetary steps necessary.

The Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday disclosed that exports for the first half of 1980 totalled $2.655 billion, an increase of 27 percent. Sadan noted that industrial exports excluding diamonds were up 33 percent, a significant accomplishment.

A further breakdown of the figures shows exports up only 3 percent in the second quarter of 1980 compared to the first, and 9 percent compared to the final quarter of 1979. Diamond exports totalled $723 million, a 22 percent increase, and agricultural exports were $428 million, up 15 percent.

Current Treasury predictions indicate an 8 percent overall export rise for the year, down slightly from the previous estimate of 8.5 percent. But imports are now expected to drop 5.1 percent instead of rising by 1.8 percent, the original projection.

Sadan would not discuss government successes in reducing inflation, and refused to predict what the final figure for 1980 will be. But he did say that the recently concluded labour agreements represent the expected rate, and Jacobson added that the raises given state employees were within the bounds of guidelines in the state budget.

Jacobson would not say whether tax credit points and children's allowances would be updated in July, affirming only that tax tables would be fully adjusted. He stressed that full updating of the credit points and allowances would cost the state IS900 million, making it clear that they would not be revised.

The statistics released yesterday also indicated a gross national product increase of 3.6 percent for the year, compared to an original prediction of 4.2 percent and a 1979 figure of 4.8 percent.

Public consumption (exclusive of defence imports) will rise by 2.5 percent, civilian public consumption will be 1.1 percent lower and local defence spending will be up 5.6 percent. All these figures are lower than previous estimates.

Sadan said yesterday that he would prefer to see no rise at all in defence spending, but unfortunately, this will not be achieved.

Also predicted by yesterday's figures, which sum up the first half of the year and make projections for the last six months of 1980, is a 14 percent drop in gross investment, accompanied by a fall in inventories. Only housing investment will rise by 7.5 percent, even more than originally forecast.

The Treasury further predicts that capital imports for 1980 will reach $4.26 billion, up from $3.34 billion in 1979, and as a result of the stabilized deficit, Israel's foreign currency reserves are expected to rise by up to $3 billion for the year. But Israel's foreign debt will expand to $16.5 billion, up $1.5 billion from the end of 1979.

'AL HAMISHMAR: Alignment Under Peres Favored in Poll

TA1111l1 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] In a public opinion poll conducted by Modi'in Ezrahi in the second half of June, an Alignment government led by Shim'on Peres is favored by 38.4 percent of the people, as opposed to 15 percent who want the Likud under Menahem Begin. Another 2.6 percent were undecided and 14 percent said they would not vote or refused to answer. In this survey the NRP received only 3.3 percent.

Asked whether they thought the government should resign and call early elections, 64.3 percent replied yes, 30.7 percent said no, and 5 percent did not reply.

The survey was commissioned by Aleph, the movement for an Alignment government headed by Shim'on Peres.

HA'ARETZ POLL: MOST ISRAELIS AGAINST PALESTINIAN STATE

TA111140 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The majority of the Israeli public believes that it is impossible to arrive at a peace agreement with all the Arab states without solving the Palestinian problem. At the same time, however, the majority of the public opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state, even if this is the condition for attaining a full and final peace in the Middle East. These are the results of a countrywide public opinion survey conducted by the Pori Institute and commissioned by HA'ARETZ.

The Pori polls since 1977 show that between 60 and 70 percent of the public believe that it is impossible to reach a peace agreement with the Arab states without solving the Palestinian problem. Today, too, 65.1 percent are of this opinion, according to the latest poll. Another 21.7 percent believe that peace could be achieved, and 4.5 percent it could "perhaps" be achieved, even without a resolution of the Palestinian problem, and the remaining 8.7 percent had no opinion on the subject.

At the same time, these polls show--throughout the years--that about 70 percent are against the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, even if "this is the condition for attaining a full and final peace in the Middle East."

In the latest poll, 68.1 percent are against this, 18.9 percent agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state, 3.7 percent would be ready to agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state under certain conditions--such as if the PLO were barred from operating in this state and if Israel were given appropriate security guarantees. The remaining 9.3 percent had no opinion either way on the subject.

The poll took in a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were interviewed in personal interviews in their homes throughout the country.

BRIEFS

EMPLOYMENT IN TERRITORIES--The director-general of the Labor Ministry, Yisra'el Goralnik, said there is full employment in the territories, even though about 50,000 workers are unemployed in Israel and 10,000 of them are receiving unemployment insurance. He was speaking at a ceremony marking the conclusion of five vocational courses, held today in Gaza. [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Jul 80 TA]

ETHIOPIA

LEADER, MEMBERS OF EDU 'BANDIT GROUP' EXECUTED

LD101544 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 10 Jul EA

[Text] A ringleader of the feudal bandit group EDU [Ethiopian Democratic Union], an archenemy of the popular revolution, Grazmatch Admasu Belay, was liquidated along with 25 collaborators after 6 years of acts of banditry and brigandy in the bushes in Gondar region.

The notorious bandit and his accomplices, who had ruthlessly massacred the oppressed people and ravaged their property, were liquidated by the people's militia of (Janmora) district in Semen Province.

The arms captured from the feudal bandits were handed over to Comrade Melaku Tefera, member of the Central Committee of COPWE [Committee to Organize the Workers of Ethiopia--and COPWE's representative in Gondar region.

UGANDA

BRIGADIER OJOK DISCUSSES INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION

LD101135 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 10 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] Army chief of staff and member of the Ruling Military Commission Brig David Oyite Ojok has said that Uganda is tired of having soldiers ruling it and that the army, including himself, will return to the barracks as soon as the elected government assumes office.

While addressing thousands of people in Arua, Brig Oyite Ojok said he intends to build an army which will not turn their guns to the people of Uganda.

Narrating the history and development of the liberation struggle since 1971, he revealed that during the 1972 abortive liberation attempt, 700 of 1,500 soldiers involved lost their lives.

He acknowledged the sufferings of the people of West Nile and said as the son-in-law of the people of the area he will listen to their grievances sympathetically and ensure that any form of mistreatment is brought to an end. He dispelled fears among people that the Langi and Acholi had any motive of revenge, describing it as completely false information disseminated by enemies of the people.

The chief of staff said all former soldiers who surrendered are all safe in Luzira prison and steps are being taken to release them after clearing them of any possible offences, because the government has forgiven--though not forgotten--the past in the spirit of reconciliation. He therefore appealed to the relatives of the affected people to be a little bit patient and also to convince those in exile to return home, assured of safety.

On recent political developments, Brig Oyite Ojok said Binaisa showed that he did not want to leave the chair and was trying to disarm and discredit the liberators. As for him, he said, he did not deserve to go outside Uganda after 8 years in exile.

The brigadier, who spoke for 1 hour, said Binaisa is not under arrest, but he is just being guarded--just the same way security would be accorded to any other ex-president.

The Military Commission, he continued, wants elections to be held as scheduled in September and to ensure security and peace throughout the country. The chief of staff called on people to vote for people who are going to lead the country properly.

He directed all headmasters to admit orphans into schools with immediate effect without any preconditions, because the government will pay their school fees, and he advised widows to register for assistance.

BRIGADIER OJOK ADDRESSES TROOPS IN BONDO BARRACKS

LD101546 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Addressing the officers and men of the 11th Battalion in Bondo Barracks, Brig Oyite Ojok said the Military Commission did not take over the government because it wanted to rule, but solely because it wanted the general elections to take place as scheduled and security to prevail in all corners of the country.

He expressed profound disappointment with reports reaching him that soldiers from the battalion were smuggling coffee from the country, beating up civilians and building unnecessary roadblocks to harass and steal from the public.

On the charges that led to the removal of Professor Lule and Mr Binaisa from the presidency of the country, Brig Oyite Ojok said that the two past regimes, after liberation, mistrusted the Uganda National Liberation Army [UNLA] to the extent of wanting to replace it by a foreign force.

He said not only did the ex-president, Binaisa, mistrust the UNLA, but he made sure that he misguided some newsmen to publish false and destructive reports about soldiers.

The chief of staff also talked about corruption and misuse of public money, which resulted in very few essential commodities coming into the country during Binaisa's regime.

Brig Oyite Ojok got a promise from the soldiers to reform on their behavior.

MINISTER NOTES INTEREST IN INFORMATION COOPERATION WITH PRC

LD101930 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] The minister of information and broadcasting, Dr David Anyoti, has said that there is plenty of ground for cooperation between Uganda and China.

Dr Anyoti, who was meeting the Chinese ambassador to Uganda, Mr (Deng Donguan), in his office at Nakasero, informed the envoy that, despite problems facing the country, Uganda still has the ability and will cooperate with fraternal countries. He further informed the envoy that his ministry is willing to cooperate with Chinese news agency in various aspects and hoped that the Chinese Government would render some assistance to the ministry for establishing a film industry in the near future.

Ambassador (Donguan) informed Dr Anyoti that China is in the process of signing a cultural agreement with Uganda which cover various fields. He suggested that the minister of information should look into the possibility of signing a protocol agreement with the Chinese Government for mutual cooperation.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT REJECTS FORMER JUSTICE MINISTER'S ACCUSATIONS

LD091519 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Jul 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Bangui Describes the Former Justice Minister's Statements to LE MONDE as 'Fantastic Allegations'"]

[Text] Following the appearance in LE MONDE of 1 July of the statements by Francois Gueret, vice president of the Central African Supreme Court, the Central African Government has sent us a long clarification. The main points of the document are: "It is obvious that the statement by the former minister of justice, who was removed from office on 22 March 1980 for his tendency to bring politics into court, is crammed with contradictions and countertruths in such a way as to cast aspersions on justice in Central Africa."

The government asserts that contrary to Gueret's statements, "The judicial situation has not seized up" in Bangui and that the National Enquiry Commission, created on 26 September 1979, "which has been working continuously, has brought over 100 people before the court in Bangui."

The government continues in particular: "Concerning the multiple pressures exerted on the one hand on the National Enquiry Commission and on the other hand on magistrates, the author presents no evidence for his allegations which, in any case, are fantastic. For no Central African of good faith can plead ignorance of the National Enquiry Commission's continued seeking out and apprehension of the authors and accomplices of the extortions and abuses committed under the fallen regime...."

Referring to the measures of conditional discharge which certain convicted people enjoyed, the government points out: "Magistrates have only used the powers of discretion the law grants them."

Finally, concerning the possible use by President Dacko of the power of pardon for certain people under sentence of death, the government denies that these people are related to the Central African head of states and adds: "It is accusing the head of state of an intention insofar as the Supreme Court has as yet made no statute on supreme appeals and hence an appeal for mercy cannot be envisaged in the present state of the procedure."

AFP: DACKO REGIME MUST RESTORE GOOD MANAGEMENT

AB101223 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Bangui, 10 Jul (AFP)--The dissolution of the Central African Government by President David Dacko yesterday appears to be an admission of the extreme difficulty of rebuilding the economy after the ravages of the Bokassa era.

The question that remains, observers here said, is whether Mr Dacko now will make the changes deemed necessary in the ministerial team or will simply shift personnel about within the cabinet. It is thought that the outgoing premier, Bernard-Christian Ayandho, has much influence with Mr Dacko.

The continuing economic problems were underlined by the president himself at the meeting here last month of overseas financial backers interested in the Central African Republic now that former Emperor Bokassa, overthrown by a French-backed coup last September, is gone.

In closing the conference, Mr Dacko acknowledged that his country had not been able to keep entirely to its austerity program set down earlier this year, in large measure at the urging of Paris.

France, in fact, has furnished important emergency aid to Central Africa and French private companies are being called on to help run or to take a stake in some of the Central African state companies that were moribund after 13 years of Bokassa-era mismanagement.

Statistics show that in its 10 month existence, the new government here has run a big deficit: The 1980 budget is 4,600 million CFA francs (23 million dollars) in the red.

Furthermore, an increase in government ministers' pay had spurred the unions to demand raises for all civil servants. It is estimated that it would cost 6,000 million CFA francs (30 million dollars) additional to meet the wage demands.

In light of the fact that personnel costs account for 70 percent of the Central African budget, it is clear what such a pay raise decision would mean for the country's still fragile economy.

Mr Dacko, in announcing the dissolution of the government, also revealed a package of measures aimed at strengthening public finance.

Government members pay has been brought back to what it was before the coup. Fixed travel pay has been reduced, and certain payments to magistrates have been discontinued.

Observers here note that in two months, Mr Dacko will have been in office for one year, and it will be time for an evaluation of what these new measures and those that went before have accomplished in restoring order and good management to the Central African economy.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI AIDE WOUNDED IN HEAVY FIGHTING

AB111040 Paris AFP in English 1015 GMT 11 Jul 80

[By Salet Gaba]

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Jul (AFP)--A top official under Chad President Goukouni Oueddei, has been wounded in the continuing battle for Ndjamena between the president's forces and those of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre.

Adoum Yacoub, the director of the Presidential Office, was hit in the abdomen during heavy fighting on Wednesday. His condition was not known.

All that day, Goukouni's men mounted a fierce assault on the Habre forces April 13 Camp in downtown Ndjamena. The intensity of the automatic-weapons fire and artillery barrage, which could be seen from the Cameroon side of the Chari River across from the Chad capital, caused some observers to suppose that both armies had received new supplies of ammunition recently.

Numerous fires broke out and thick columns of black smoke rose above the city for several hours. The French field hospital at Riggil received 18 seriously wounded Goukouni fighters during the day.

The extent of the casualties on the other side was not known. None of the Habre wounded could have crossed the Chari to Kousseri, Cameroon, and the other French field hospital because Goukouni combatants have cut off river traffic by firing on any boats that set out.

The latest episode of hostilities in Chad, which has known little peace since independence from France in 1960, began in March and has continued with neither side appearing to gain a conclusive advantage.

CONGO

SASSOU-NGUESSO ADDRESS TO AFRICAN ENVOYS IN BEIJING

AB101035 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 9 Jul 80

[Speech by President Sassou-Nguesso at his meeting with African ambassadors in Beijing on 9 Jul 80--recorded]

[Excerpts] Here we are, among you, our African brothers, who are assuming a mission in this great country on behalf of the whole of Africa. First of all, I must thank you most sincerely for the welcome and reception you have given us since our arrival at the airport. This welcome is in conformity with the African tradition. I would like you to convey my personal greetings to your respective heads of state, and ask them, in turn, to transmit to their peoples greetings from the Congolese people.

The Organization of African Unity is facing serious problems, but we are convinced that African traditional wisdom will make it possible to find solutions to them. As you are aware, these problems are those of Chad and Western Sahara. They have already been discussed by the OAU. Several solutions have been devised, but we have not yet reached conclusive results, but we hope that it will not be long before we are able to find a final solution.

According to us, it would be dangerous for the OAU to prove helpless in the face of these problems whereas it has at its disposal principles which can be used to solve them. Concerning the Chadian issue, a meeting was held in Lagos to devise a solution to the conflict. In the wake of this meeting, participants came out with an agreement--the Lagos accord--and the different parties involved were given a mission to be carried out within a framework of peace in Chad. Our country had the honor to be more directly involved in the settlement of the conflict. As you are aware, we did our best to bring peace in this sister republic, but because of unfavorable developments, we had to pull out our troops from Chad. We will continue within the framework of the OAU to contribute to the efforts to settle this conflict.

In relation to the Western Sahara issue: As you are aware, the last OAU summit had to discuss this problem. But as we left before the end of the summit, we would not like to elaborate on the issue. We are certain of one thing: In one way or another the OAU will have to assume its responsibilities and seek solutions to these problems so that at the moment of the launching of an economic community, we do not have to dissipate our efforts and attention on other issues. Most African countries will this year celebrate the 20th anniversary of their independence at a moment when the economic situation is not bright. Our situation is so serious that it should compel African leaders to seek greater solidarity in the face of this crisis rather than dissipate their efforts as is the case at present.

That is about all I wanted to tell you about our countries. I would like to close with my sincere wishes of good health and prosperity for you and your families. [applause]

TALKS BEGIN WITH VISITING MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER

AB101752 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] Talks began this morning at the people's palace between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Congo whose delegations were led by Comrade Joaquim Chissano, minister of foreign affairs of Mozambique, and Comrade Pierre Nze for the Congo. Comrade Pierre Nze has just returned to Brazzaville from Beijing where he joined the chairman of the Central Committee on an official visit to China. Earlier, Comrade Pierre Nze represented our country at the 17th OAU summit in Freetown.

The Mozambique Government delegation led by His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Permanent Political Committee, secretary of the Frelimo Central Committee for External Relations and minister of foreign affairs, began talks with the Congolese party led by Comrade Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

In his address welcoming the Mozambique delegation, Comrade Pierre Nze recalled the historical relationship between the Congo and Mozambique. Comrade Nze then thanked his counterpart, the party and the Government of Mozambique for accepting their invitation.

The Mozambique diplomat expressed satisfaction at this intiative which he described as useful for the economy of the two countries. Mozambique alone, Mr Joaquim Chissano said, cannot develop without the cooperation of other African countries, especially, (?socialist) countries which have opted for the path of scientific socialism. [passage indistinct]

An independent country since 28 May 1975, the People's Republic of Mozambique established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Congo on 25 June 1975. To make this relations more dynamic, the two countries agreed to set up structures to guarantee the cooperation between the two states. [words indistinct] The aim of this accord is to strengthen economic, cultural and scientific trade and [word indistinct]. In addition to this accord there is the grand cooperation accord between the Congolese Labor Party and Frelimo. This protocol accord is renewable every 2 years.

Apart from the last scientific accord which has been put into operation by the two parties, the first three [accords]--have not been operational due to [words indistinct]. However, it is worth noting that the Congolese Government has agreed to offer aid worth [figure indistinct] CFA francs through the fund called the Mariam Ngouari Fund. [passage indistinct]

Tomorrow Comrades Joaquim Chissano will visit [place name indistinct]. On Saturday the Mozambique diplomat and his suite will visit the Bouenza Dam. In the economic capital the Mozambique delegation will visit the harbor installations and [place name indistinct].

ZAIRE

KARL-I-BOND HOLDS TALKS WITH MOZAMBIQUE FOREIGN MINISTER

AB071740 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1645 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Jul (AZAP)--State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Citizen Nguza Karl-I-Bond held talks today with his Mozambique counterpart, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, who began a 3-day official visit to Zaire as from today.

The two statesmen discussed bilateral cooperation and especially rail and sea transportation between the two countries. They also stressed the importance of transportation in the economic integration of the region.

Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond and Mr Chissano also had a wide ranging exchange of views on current African problems.

Taking part in the talks on the Zairian side were diplomatic adviser Citizen Ndombi Maboti, economic and financial adviser Citizen Nimy Nzonga, and director of African affairs in the Foreign Affairs Department, Ambassador Kamimbaya wa Djondo; and on the Mozambique side, the Mozambique ambassador to Zambia, Mr Daniel Mbanze, director of international organizations Ambassador Mussag Jeichande, and director of Africa and the Middle East affairs Mr Chico Maire.

Dinner Comments

AB081107 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0910 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 8 July (AZAP)--Zaire and Mozambique have decided to draw up agreements aimed at cementing the bonds of friendship, brotherhood and cooperation between their two countries. The main points in these agreements were outlined by the heads of state of the two countries, Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko and Samora Machel, during their meetings in Maputo, Lubumbashi and Kinshasa, in accordance with the African desire.

This was revealed in speeches made at a dinner yesterday evening given by the state commissioner of foreign affairs and international cooperation in honor of his Mozambique counterpart, Mr Joaquim Alberto Chissano, currently on a 3-day official visit to Zaire which began on Monday.

In his speech on the occasion, Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond emphasized that yesterday's meeting was deeply significant because it was the occasion to welcome one of the great Mozambique fighters, Mr Chissano. He then recalled the personal role of the Mozambique statesman in the history of the struggle of his country's people under the guidance of Edwardo Mondlane and Samora Machel. He is a fighter who was not trained in military academies but one who participated in the guerrilla war, far from the buildings of Lourenco Marques, and seized the indpendence of that country whose capital today is Maputo.

The state commissioner also informed his audience about the emotion felt by the founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and his delegation, of which he was a member, during their visit to Maputo when they saw the vestiges of colonialism, which has many victims within the population.

Finally, Citizien Nguza Karl-I-Bond expressed the hope that Namibia would join the OAU as quickly as possible in order that the economic objectives of that organization may be realized in Africa.

In his reply, the Mozambique minister of foreign affairs, Mr Chissano, underlined Zaire's attainment of independence, which awakened and inspired some awareness in the people of his country for their struggle which led to the independence of his country.

Mr Chissano stressed the hommage that his country pays to Zaire for the steps it has taken to give a decisive start to cooperation between the two countries aimed at accomplishing a sacred desire in Africa, since the visits of Citizen Nguza and the founding chairman to Maputo, as well as the tripartite meeting at Lubumbashi and the Kinshasa meeting last Saturday.

NIGER

ACCORD ON MEDICAL TEAM SIGNED WITH CHINA

AB101956 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The People's Republic of China and the Republic of Niger signed a protocol accord this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation on the sending of a 20-man Chinese medical team to Niger.

The Niger Government was represented at this ceremony by Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and the PRC Government was represented by His Excellency Wang Chuanbin, PRC ambassador to Niger.

NIGERIA

LAGOS RADIO ON DESIRE TO RESTORE CORDIALITY WITH BRITAIN

AB101823 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nigeria, after independence, retained her cordial ties with Britain. One of the clear indications of this was that she joined the Commonwealth, which is a voluntary association of sovereign states that (?has a state) of British influence. Like most Commonwealth countries, Nigeria uses English as an official language. Much of Nigeria's written law was based on the English legal system although, since our independence. there has been a continuous process of adaptation, modification and certain eliminations in some areas to suit our tradition and changing situation. In the field of investment and commerce there is evidence of British involvement as can be seen in the presence of such companies as the UAC [United Africa Company] and John Holt. And in the area of trade the links between Nigeria and Britain have usually been strong and remain so today. In fact, the bulk of Nigeria's imports for some time came from Britain and even now at least 20 percent of Nigeria's imports are still from that country. In 1978 Nigeria was Britain's biggest market in Africa. Then British exports amounted to 1.4 billion naira. In the field of technical cooperation Britain contributes to the provision of exports and training to meet Nigeria's manpower needs. All this has been in keeping with the tradition of harmony and understanding between the two countries.

However, relations between Nigeria and Britain became strained during these last few years. The main reason concerned British policies in southern Africa. While Nigeria has all along been fully committed to the liquidation of colonialism and racism in Africa, Britain's policy has grown from that of confrontation to outright indifference or at the best, a lukewarm attitude. A very important area of differences between Nigeria and Britain is the question of apartheid South Africa. It was Britain that saw that racist enclave through independence some 17 years ago, [as heard] in spite of its obnoxious inhuman laws based on the unattainable and barbaric system of racial discrimination.

Since then the world community has tried in various ways to bring sanity to the racial [word indistinct] in South Africa. To Nigeria's disappointment, Britain and some of her Western allies have been frustrating efforts by the United Nations to put pressure on the racists to accept the principle of racial equality and human dignity. For instance, in November 1977, Britain and some of her allies voted against a UN resolution condemning foreign interests impeding the implementation of measures to eliminate colonialism and apartheid. And only a few days ago, Britain was one of those which did not vote for the Security Council's resolution condemning apartheid South Africa for the unprovoked invasion of the territory of the peace-loving Angolan people.

What is more, Britain has been allowing sporting interactions with the racists in South Africa in spite of the revolution of the world opinion against such action. In addition, Britain is one of the largest investors in South Africa, and all these are against the spirit of international sanctions against the territory. On the question of majority rule in Zimbabwe, Britain clearly dragged her feet for years and failed to carry out her obligations so as to save a very dangerous situation.

It was in all these areas that Nigeria parted ways with Britain. However, much of all that is now over and, as expressed in the (?views exchanged) by the leaders of both countries, it is desirable not only to normalize relations but to strengthen old ties. It is the hope of the people of this country that with the renewed efforts for the restoration of cordial relations it will be possible for the two countries to find common areas of cooperation in matters of principle, such as the unresolved problem of South Africa.

VICE PRESIDENT ENCOURAGES JOINT VENTURES WITH FOREIGNERS

AB101638 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has said that it is the policy of the federal government to encourage joint partnership ventures between indigenous Nigerians and their foreign counterparts. At the same time, the government will assist Nigerian entrepreneurs to identify areas of priority interest for the investments. Dr Ekwueme stated this when the British secretary of state for trade, Mr J. Nott, paid him a courtesy visit at the state house in Lagos yesterday. He called for greater equity participation by private British nationals in manufacturing ventures in collaboration with their Nigerian counterparts.

Replying, Mr Nott remarked that the British Government was quite keen on revising the position of trade and business with Nigeria.

PRESIDENT WARNS AGAINST CONFLICT OVER NEW STATES ISSUE

AB101637 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Shehu Shagari has today been inspecting ranch and water projects in Anambra State in continuation of his tour of the area. Part of his activities today included a visit to one of the coal mines there as well as the University of Nigeria, Nsukka.

Responding to an adress of welcome by the people of Onitsha local government area at the college of the Obi of Onitsha yesterday, the president asked all Nigerians not to allow the question of the creation of more states to generate confrontation and enmity among them. The issue, President Shagari stated, should be governed by the principle of self-determination as enshrined in the nation's constitution. President Shagari stressed the need for frank and cordial exchange of ideas between all parties involved in the state creation matter. The president said that since the Anambra State governor, Mr Jim Nwobodo, has expressed support for the creation of another state from the present one, what remains to be done was for the people to decide how the new state should come into existence.

ANGOLA

CUBAN FINANCE COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS PROVINCES

AB102230 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation of the Cuban State Committee for Finance, led by its director, Mr (Hector Dores Acosta) [as heard], is currently visiting Angola within the framework of the agreement signed between this committee and the Angolan Ministry of Finance. Apart from contacts with Angolan officials, this delegation has already visited several production units in the provinces of Cuanzasul and (Digbengo). This visit, which is also within the framework of an exchange of experience and the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity linking our two peoples, is officially scheduled to end this weekend.

JOINT ANGOLAN-ITALIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN LUANDA

AB101045 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 80

[Text] The second meeting of the Joint Angolan-Italian Commission initiated talks in Luanda yesterday. Participants made a balance of the implementation of measures adopted at the first meeting of the commission in Rome and also discussed the economic development plans for Angola. The commission will also discuss the diverse Italian investments in Angola and the situation of economic cooperation in the fields of finance and banking. The commission is expected to discuss relations in the field of technical cooperation between the two countries and examine ultimate initiatives at the meeting tomorrow in the closing session of the talks.

MPLA PARTY OFFICIALS MEET WITH VISITING SOVIETS

LD101122 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 10 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Yesterday morning in Luanda a party delegation of our country led by the deputy coordinator of the Central Committee of the MPLA workers party met a Soviet delegation led by the deputy chairman of the USSR's State Organization Department [Departmentos Orgaos Estatais]. At the meeting, which took place in the office of the party's Urban Committee, talks were held on questions relating to the institution of people's power in the Soviet Union and in the People's Republic of Angola.

PRICE OF CABINDA OIL INCREASED BY 30 CENTS

AB051145 Paris AFP in English 1140 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Text] Luanda, July 5 (AFP)--Crude oil from the Cabinda offshore fields was put up 30 cents a barrel to 35.80 dollars on July 1, the Angolan oil minister announced today. The last oil price increase in Angola was May 1.

BOTSWANA

CONDITION OF PRESIDENT KHAMA REMAINS UNCHANGED

LD111139 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 0905 GMT 11 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The office of the president announced that the condition of his excellency the president remains unchanged.

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH EAST GERMANY

LD101952 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpts] With the signing of a cooperation protocol at various levels, the third session of the Mozambique-GDR Joint Economic Commission, which started more than a week ago, ended in Maputo this evening. The protocol establishes methods for transporting (merchandise) between the two countries and [word indistinct] of special credit.

Minister Julio Carrilho signed the important documents on behalf of Mozambique.

During this third session, discussions were held on expanding cooperation in various fields, particularly agriculture.

Kurt Singhuber, GDR minister for ore mining, metallurgy and potash, who also signed the protocol, said that the talks had been successful.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON MOZAMBIQUE-ZIMBABWE RAIL LINK

LD092324 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 9 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Interviewed by our radio reporter today, (Subalexandre Bate), national director of railways and harbors, announced that repairs on the (Assude) bridge in Aldeia de Barragem would be completed between 20-30 July. The first train would immediately leave Maputo for the Zimbabwe border on the Limpopo railway line. The national director of railways and harbors was talking about last week's meeting of the representatives of the nine countries which took part in the Lusaka meeting on transport and communications. He said that plans for major regional cooperation projects had already been drawn up and that Mozambique considered communications links with other countries as a priority.

Referring to the damage caused by the last invasion of our country by the illegal Rhodesian regime, (Subalexandre Bate) said that the (Muchoroche) Bridge had already been repaired and repairs at Aldeia de Barragem would be completed by the end of July at the latest.

ZIMBABWE

CHINESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO PRESIDENT

LD101632 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 10 Jul 80 CA

[Text] The ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Comrade (Chu Siwan), presented his credentials to President Comrade Canaan Banana at a ceremony held at Government House this morning. The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Muzenda, and his deputy, Comrade Mangwende, and the secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Mudenge, also attended the ceremony. President Banana, who congratulated Comrade (Chu Siwan) on his appointment as Chinese ambassador in Salisbury, was later introduced to the Chinese consul, Comrade Shi Chunlai.

SALISBURY RADIO BEGINS NEW SERIES ON POLITICS

LD071104 [Editorial Report] At 1700 GMT on 3 July Salisbury Radio's "Radio One" service carried a program in its new "From Left to Right" series.

It was stated that "this series of programs has been designed to promote an understanding and awareness in Zimbabwe of the issues relevant to the changes taking place here, politically, socially and economically."

In the course of the 30-minute program, Professor Patel, head of political science and dean of the Faculty of Social Studies at the University in Salisbury, explained briefly various political terms such as "colonialism," "imperialism," "socialism," "capitalism," "marxism," "nationalism," "tribalism" and "nonalignment" and then dwelt at considerable length with aspects of "African socialism".

NEW SERIES ON PERSONALITIES FEATURES MUGABE PROFILE

LD041226 [Editorial Report] Salisbury Domesitc Service in English at 1045 GMT on 4 July carries the first program in a new series entitled "Wind of Change." The series will consist of profiles of those who have changed the face of Africa "from Kwame Nkrumah to Robert Mugabe, and beyond to Nelson Mandela, Sam Nujoma, Oliver Tambo and others who still struggle for the independence of their motherland." This week's program focuses on Robert Mugabe, first prime minister of independent Zimbabwe. In the course of the program there are lengthy reminiscences by Mugabe about his young life, his early political career and the influences on his character. Other reminiscences are given by members of Mugabe's family--his mother, a sister and brother--and by Moses Mvenge, now deputy minister of commerce and industry, and Edgar Tekere, now minister of manpower.

At one point in the program Mugabe says: [begin recording]

Marxist teaching is that we work for a society where workers and all other classes which are nonexploitative, benefit from the resources of the country, that the resources are ours together, that we must exploit them in the interests of the generality of the people. Of course, Marxism lays emphasis on the proletariat, the working class, but my view is that you lay emphasis really on the people as a whole, and there have been these modifications in several countries. And I think there is nothing there is nothing there which is at variance with Christianity--that man must not exploit man; man must work in the interests of another; there must be that charity between men and preparedness to assist, and common love between man. And I think this what matters more than anything else. Of course, there is the aspect of materialism, which is scientific socialism, but you are not compelled to accept the Godless character of scientific socialism. If you put a God to it, then there you are; you have a blend between Christianity and Marxism. [end recording]

BRIEFS

SOVIET DELEGATION IN ANGOLA--A Soviet delegation led by Comrade (Mitriemko), member of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived yesterday in the Angolan capital for a few days' official visit at the invitation of the MPIA-Labor Party. The head of the Soviet delegation stated on arrival that this visit is within the framework of the exchanges of experience between the Soviet and Angolan authorities concerning the people's authorities which our party wants to set up. The Soviet delegation also includes Comrade (Manuel), member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as well as CPSU officials. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 8 Jul 80 AB]